FOOD FRICES HIGH,

Owing to the America of food caused by the strike the garrison has been placed on reduced rations. Provisions, especially milk and meat, have reached exorbitant

At the request of the citizens of Ekaterinoslay the state of siege that was proclaimed in that city has been raised, and the troops have been withdrawn from the streets. Public meetings will now be permitted after due notice has been given to the authorities.

MOSCOW WITHOUT WATER.

Moscow, Oct. 27.- The municipal employees have struck, notwithstanding their understanding with the Mayor, Prince Galitzin, that their grievances would be redressed. The city is consequently without water or light except a few scattered oil lamps. Many of the streets are deserted, the people being afraid to venture out, but there have been no disorders.

The Gazette prints an appeal to all true Russians to assemble in the churches, where they will be armed and organized to march

The Governor-General has issued notice that for the protection of peaceable persons troops have been posted in all parts of the city and have been directed to open fire with ball cartridge in the case of even the smallest gathering or the slightest sign of evil intent.

MONSTER MEETING IN ODESSA. ODESSA, Oct. 27 .- There was a remarkable series of meetings at the university this evening. Probably 18,000 persons attended. After brief but earnest speeches a resolution was carried by acclamation declaring the vital necessity for united national endeavor to hold up all business industries and the Government departments with the view to compelling the concession of free institutions. Every-

ARMED POLISH AGITATORS ORDERED SHOT. WARSAW, Oct. 27.-The Governor has ordered that every agitator who is caught with arms be shot immediately.

Fire damaged the interior of the telegraph office here this morning, stopping work, Repairs were effected this afternoon, when a despatch was received from Moscow advising that only the most urgent messages be transmitted, as there were only two telegraph apparatuses in Moscow working. The bakers struck this evening. All the shops and public buildings closed at 7

o'clock by order of the governor. The military at Lodz have threatened the railway men with three months' imprisonment and heavy fines if any more of them

Lopz, Poland, Oct. 27 .- All the factory hands in the city have gone out on strike, and so have the employees of the street car and suburban railway systems.

NO SERIOUS CLASHES YET. LONDON, Oct. 28 .- One of the most striking features of the Russian upheaval is the complete absence of rioting or other disturbances in the most important centres of the movement. In St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa each side seems to be holding its hand as if dreading to provoke

It is impossible to determine whether this is attributable on the part of the authorities to suspicion of the fidelity of the troops or on the part of the revolutionists to lack of ability to defend their cause by force. The Russian despatches give little indication of the attitude of the soldiery, although in a few instances their sympathy with the people is reported.

No one seems able to suggest the turn events will take. There are reports that bloodshed is feared, but it is noteworthy, despite Gen. Trepoff's proclamation and a further order to the troops to take possession of the university and prevent political assemblies, that meetings were held last evening without interference, and that speeches demanding the abolition of the autocracy and openly scoffing at Gen. Trepoff's threat were delivered without even a protest from the police.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph again dwells at great length on the revolutionary spirit that is everywhere prevalent in Russia. He declares that all indications point to the complete subversion of the existing regime unless the Government can suppress the movement by force or conciliation, but he can give few material facts. Count Witte is represented as still combatting the opposition of the bureaucrats to such constitutional reforms as may satisfy the popular demands.

A constitution of sorts, writes one correspondent, is at this moment receiving the final touches prior to its publication. On its contents depends the answer to the question whether it will appease the people or be received with popular execration. From popular execration to open conflict can be the shortest step. Meantime Gen. Trepoff's warning stands.

His inflexible spirit is well known. The first challenge to the population of St. Petersburg to an open encounter will be taken up. Artillery dominates the city. Every strategic position is strongly held, There are 50.000 revolvers in the hands of the residents of the city, but these would avail little against Gen. Trepoff's 100,000 regular troops.

It is impossible for the present condition

of things to last much longer. Either absolute calm will return and the strikers resume work or there will be a general resort to violence.

The British post office is sending the mails to Russia by steamers from Hull to St. Petersburg. It refuses to send parcels and insured letters.

THINKS THE CZAR IS IN DANGER. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph says that Count Witte was summoned on Friday by the Czar to Peterhof, whither he went on an imperial steamer. He remained at the palace for five hours. When he returned late he found his house deprived of electricity and lighted with

What passed between the statesmen and the monarch is known to no one but themselves. All St. Petersburg, however, declares that everything remains unchanged because the Czar has refused to accept Witte's programme. Most of the people have laid in provisions of some sort. Many fear for their lives, but cannot quit the

"All regard the position as very critical, but," says the correspondent, "the night is darkest just before dawn, and I venture to record my conviction that before Monday's issue of the Telegraph Czardom and all the reactionary forces associated with this obsolete form of government will have passed into the domain of history, and Russia will have taken her place among

the constitutional Powers of Europe. But I must also add my apprehension that the only man who can be charged with the relation of this programme may meet the tragic fate which overtook the other

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BILLINGS COURT STAVE AT 34-ST Russian who attempted to introduce a

constitution. Czar Alexander II."
A St. Petersburg despatch to the Daily Mail says the judges and magistrates are not sitting. They declare that work is impossible in the midst of the general ex-

The employees of the Finland Railway ve joined the strike. The Russian Government intends to-day The Russian Government intends to-day, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, to set apart three buildings where meetings will be permitted. Gen. Trepoff declares that he will then disperse the gatherings at the university. All the machine guns which were collected at Tsarskoe-Selo for the protection of the palace have been brought to St. Petersburg. The correspondent adds that he is informed that the revolutionists intend to resort to arms to-day.

OUTBREAK AT KHARKOFF. A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that a state of war has been proclaimed at Kharkoff, and that the censor is stopping

telegrams from that city.
A later and more detailed despatch says that the dragoons at Kharkoff fired on the strikers, killing ten and wounding many. The demonstrators surrounded the cathedral, university and courts of justice. The archives of the courts were seized, torn into fragments and scattered about the streets. deanwhile the armorers' shops were pil-

After the dragoons had fired 300 loyal armed citizens, carrying a portra't of the Czar, had a conflict with the rioters and smashed a carriage that was taking a doctor and medica ments to the wounded revolutionists. The rioters repulsed the citizens

DIDN'T VOTE FOR AHEARN.

Jerome Says This Is One of the Years He Didn't Take Part at the Primaries. Mr. Jerome took occasion at the District

Attorney's office yesterday to deny the statement of James W. Osborne that he voted at the last primaries for John F. Ahearn, who voted for Charles F. Murphy for leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Jerome thinks it strange that a floater could vote at the primaries under his name in an East Side district, where he is so well known. Mr. Jerome also made some remarks on Osborne's attacks on the "inefficiency" of his adminstration. He said:

Again I am puzzled by the vagaries of my mild mannered opponent. I see that now that his ignorant, inaccurate statement of both the law and the fact in the Slocum case has been exposed he no longer is making a point of that. I see that since his ignorance of the real facts of the Darlington disaster have been made public he has abandoned this as a point of attack, and now I find that he makes the following declaration at his meeting at the Commercial Travellers' League yesterday: "I see he has quit calling me poor Jim. I, who killed Deveryism in this own, I made a policeman's job an honorable

In this connection we should remember that Deveryism in this town arose with Van Wyck, and that Mr. Osborne is closely connected by marriage with Mr. Van Wyck, and that Mr. Osborne's political backing, as far as he has had any, has been the Van Wyck clique of statesmen. For three long years Mr. Osborne served under that great jurist Asa Bird Gardiner while Mr. Van Wyck was Mayor, and Deveryism was rampant in the town, and neither Mr. Osborne nor his relative, Mr. Van Wyck the Mayor, did anything to suppress the "organized police graft"

which Mr. Osborne speaks.
But in 1901, at the end of Mayor Van Wyck's formed to do those things which Asa Bird Gardiner and his assistant Mr. Osborne had not done, and in conjunction with that committee I worked all through the year and it was only as a result of the labors of that committee, which I assisted, that the evidence was obtained which enabled Mr. Osborne to secure the convictions that he mentions. And, moreover, it must be remembere those convictions were secured after the distinguished jurist Gardiner had been removed from office by Gov. Roosevelt and

Mr. Philbin had taken his place.

It is curious how, in connection with his remarks about putting an end to Deveryism and organized graft, he forgets that in the cases of the policemen whom he convicted of organized graft a reversal was promptly had at the hands of the Appellate Court, save in the case of Capt. Diamond, where only a fine had been imposed.

My learned and urbane opponent finds a new cause of complaint of inefficiency against me in the fact that many secret murders have been committed in this town. There are about 8,000 police, including a large detective force, supported by this community at the expense of many millions of dollars to detect and arrest those who commit such offences.

The District Attorney has no police force at his command except the public police force of the city, and in every case where a homicide is committed the District Attorney office is communicated with at once, whether the murder be committed at night or by day, and an Assistant goes at once to the spot and does everything in his power that a lawyer can do. A District Attorney is not supposed to be a policeman, and when Mr. Osborne makes the failure of the detective force to discharge its full duty in this city n evidence of the inefficiency of the District Attorney's office he either displays gross ignorance of the District Attorney's functions or else wilfully misrepresents in order to make a cheap demagogic play.

The final and last bit of foolishness that I read in the papers that has come from his lips is that I voted at the primaries and voted for the delegates in the convention

who nominated him. While I have always enrolled at the primaries, I have voted at them but twice in my life. And this year was one of the times when I did not vote, and if it appears that some one has voted under my name he had better ask his friend the Borough President how it comes that some floater could be permitted in his district to vote under the name of a man who is personally as well known down there as I am.

He comments upon my having called him "poor Jim." I did say "poor Jim." but I said it in sorrow and not in sarcasm. When a strong mind can be brought into such vagaries and puerlities, to call them nothing worse, as Mr. Osborne has been indulging in during this campaign, it seems to me that maries. I have voted at them but twice in my in during this campaign, it seems to me that "poor Jim" is the kindest thing that can be said about him.

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LIBERTY ASTIR, SAYS JEROME

FLAMMER BUT ONE OF MANY TO MEED THE PROPERSYOICE.

Look at the Republican Convention! They Din't Act Together, but Both Took Pright for the Very Same Cause.

To two audiences, one packed into a half at 107th screet and Third avenue and another jammed and wedged into a hall just off the Bowery, District Attorney Jerome last night made his appeal for independence and self respect on the part of the voters of New York county.

Mr. Jerome's voice is growing hoarse and weary with the strain of his lone fight. But men who have heard him speak many times in the last five years said after the Harlem Lyceum meeting that they had never heard him speak more effectively. Certainly his audience was stirred as audiences are seldom stirred even in New York

political campaigns. When he said "I am trying to win my freedom by winning yours" men rose up in their places and cheered and roared until Mr. Jerome had to protest and ask to be permitted to go on. There was a similar scene when he declared that all his life he had been a Democrat, "a real Democrat, not the yellow dog kind!"

"Freedom is on foot again!" he cried. after telling of a score of moving evidences of the way in which rich and poor, workmen and capitalists, have taken up his cause and have made it their own. And once more the surge of feeling graw too great for the audience to hold it down and cheer followed cheer and died down and started again.

JEW'S APPEAL TO THE JEWS. At the downtown meeting Mr. Jerome found Mayer Schoenfeld making a speech in Yiddish and insisted that Schoenfeld should go on and finish it. Schoenfeld appealed to the Jews to remember all that Jerome had done for them in his term of office; he recalled the Rothschild case and a dozen others. He ended by declaring, "No Jew who fears Jerome has any cause to work for him; but no Jew who has a clear conscience has any right to vote for anybody

Mr. Jerome at the Beethoven Hall meeting confined himself to statements regarding the Slocum disaster prosecutions, which were of particular interest to the people of the neighborhood, and to a discussion of the accusations made against him that he neglected to prosecute the policemen who did not suppress the rioting at Rabbi Joseph's funeral. In the course of this speech he washed his hands of James W. Osborne as a friend. He told how he had heretofore tried to help Osborne and described Osborne as a viper whom he had taken to his bosom. Unintentionally he pleased his hearers by the assertion "I was practising law in this State when Jim Osborne was eating hog and hominy in North Caroline." He spoke cheerfully of the effect of "tonsilitis" on a man's truthfulness and good manners.

HESPER CLUB CHEERS HIM. After the meeting Mr. Jerome walked from Fifth street to the Café Boulevard escorted by Edward Reardon, a county, detective, and Capt. Steve McDermott, and followed by a thousand and more crazily excited men, who cheered and shouted Jerome's name every step of the way. The crowd filled Second avenue for a block. When Mr. Jerome was opposite the Hesper Club, where gentlemen who make a living by taking a chance are apt to be found, the windows were full of club members. Out in front was a well known bookmaker

He turned to the windows and welled "Boys, he's against us, but he's giver us square deal! Three cheers for Jerome!" which were echoed by the crowd in the A thousand or more persons hung about the Café Boulevard efter Mr. Jerome went in, until the police drove them away At the Harlem Lyceum meeting, which was attended by about 1,200 people-all

the police would permit to enter-Mr.

Jerome's Talk at the Harlem Lyceum. "To-day is about the middle of a campaign which in many respects has been the most extraordinary that this community has ever seen. I am not going to try to amuse you, but I am going to try to show you where we are at, and to make you see what this contest means for you and for me; and when I say what it means for me, understand me. I do not mean for me personally. I made a living before I went into public

"My tastes are simple and I can make a living in the practice of my profession; but I have never been so happy in all my life as in these later days of this campaign, when I have seen that what I was educated in from a little boy was true-a belief in the plain people of this great America of ours that we love-when I have seen that e man all alone, with no organization back of him, can come out and over the heads of all the bosses appeal to you and get the response, because he was fighting your fight and his fight as a part of you. It has put heart and life and hope and encouragement in me to believe that the time will be when I and each of us will see government of the people and for the people and by the people once more restored to this land. [Great applause.]

JEROME'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. This fall, when the different people began to come to me from the political parties (because we have heard a great deal about emissaries) when they began to come to me, and 'would you do this' and 'would you do that,' and 'would you do the other thing' -oh, I will keep faith and I won't say what some of them said-but when they wanted to know about what would happen to the certificate of independent nomination. why, I said, I have put my faith in the American people. I don't know what they will do with me: I may not be worthy, but if there are five men in the whole county of New York who will stick to me, I am in honor bound to those five men by the filing of that certificate, and I will stay in the race until the end if I only get five votes. That is what I said to some of those emissaries. If we are going to have a deal with emissaries let us get a full hand. [Laughter.] So there you have my case.

Cheers.] "I am not anti-Democratic, I am not anti-Republican, I am not Municipal Ownership. I am not anti any party. Parties are probably necessary to run a democratic institution based on universal suffrage. I am not trying to destroy parties. I am not trying to destroy leadership. I am trying to win my freedom by winning yours. That is what I am trying to do. [Applause.] Think of it, how quick and keenly the bosses saw it. Everybody advised Murphy-think of it, Murphy, not the Democratic convention; and I was born and bred and always will be a Democrat, but not a vellow dog Democrat-everybody, I say, advised Murphy to nominate me. Every decent Republican leader advised the other fellow to nominate me.

THE BOSSES SAW THE DANGER. "But the bosses saw what it meant. Murphy saw clearly and distinctly that, if

The November McClure's is Noteworthy.

Carl Schurz begins his Reminiscences by describing his boyhood in Bavaria. These Reminiscences will go on for over a year, with the absorbing interest of a novel. Ray Stannard Baker produces some astounding facts about railroad rate making, and shows how these rates set the prices we pay for everything we use. Kippling shows his old power in a new field in his story With the Night Mail," the most convincing story on aerial navigation yet written. There are five other short stories which are not overshadowed by the leading features, good as they are, and pictures illustrating them by eight well-known artists. If you are not in the habit of reading Mc-Clure's, you will find an investment of ten cents in the November number the most surprisingly profitable investment you ever made. On all news stands to-day.

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one man in the city of New York would stand up and go over the heads either of the Republican or the Democratic boss and appeal to the people, what would become of the bosses? It is not necessary to claim that they met in a room and agreed. Oh, no! Each one jumped just as quick as the other. Tach one saw what it meant. Each one saw that the triumph of a man who had the courage to stand alone and trust to the people-that his triumph meant their death; that it meant political freedom now and for all time; that it meant a revolution in our system of government; that it struck down the chains of the boss; that it meant the free convention in which the young man could claim his rights, in which the voice of the people could be heard. Each one saw it and saw it immediately, and they both acted and they acted immediately. And what happened?

HAD FAITH IN THE PEOPLE. "Those were dark days in a way to me I had my faith in you. Oh, I believed you would ring true-I knew you would ring true. [Cheers]. But many of my friends standing by said to me: 'Boy, you have done wrong. You ought to have dropped out, or you ought to have done that or the other thing.' I said 'There is a principle here and where the American people can see a principle, when they can see a fundatrust them first, trust them last and trus them all the time; because if once they see it they will rise in their might and they will make it good. [Applause and cheers.]

'Now, lask you what happened?" For a noment there was a hush. "What does this fellow mean? What is a poor, miserable county offcer to do? What does he mean in And the Hesper Club rang with shorts, | Jumping out before the great electorate of 859,000 people and demand that they smash dowr one Odell of Newburgh and one C Francis Murphy of Good Ground?

'The little, gentle sound of it grew and t grew; the press took it up and said: 'Why, this fellow has got a principle!' The people began to move in their might and make heir voices heard. Paper after paper, trying to voice your will, fell into line, until the demand of the American people had grown into a great movement, watched all over this broad land; it is watched all over this land as a harbinger of hope.

"It matters but little what may become of the standard bearer if the flag of freedom be only advanced a step. And poor working men and poor working women, when they found through the press that money was needed for this, that and the other thing, came into my headquarters and laid down their little mite out of their daily savings. That was hard to bear. Here Mr. Jerome's voice broke and he had to pause. The audience caught his emotion and began yelling: "You're all right! Go on!" He continued: "It was the infinite love of that thing, the meaning of that thing, that the American people were awake, that freedom was on foot again, that would crush a stronger man than ever I claimed to be. [Applause and cheers.]

"And last night when I got back to those headquarters a young chap came in and laid down seven or eight dollars and som cents, in pennies, five cents, quarters, that a little club of office boys (young chaps getting four and five dollars a week) out of their little pittance had contributed because they had caught the fact that there was liberty astir and there was a principle now in the land to fight for. [Applause and cheers.

FLAMMER CAUGHT THE PEOPLE'S VOICE. "But that is only a tithe. Those things are the things that touch the heart and show that love of liberty is not dead; that love of principle will always make its way. [Cheers.] But it grows, it grows, until it reaches the ear even of the politicians even until it reaches the ears of those who are dominated by the boss. It reached the ear of the candidate of the Republican party; and he said: 'I will not stand: recognize that a principle has come into the land'-he; says, 'The will of the people shall prevail, and I shall not stand in its wav.

"It was an honorable and patriotic thing for Judge Flammer to withdraw. [Applause.] He never withdrew because I was running against him; he never withdrew because of his opponent. I happened to be standing for your right, and when you made your voice clear, as you have made it clear, he said, 'Let the will of the people be done.' "But go a step further and see something

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that never before within the memory of living man has happened; you will hear it nowhere else in this broad United States the convention of the great Republican convention in this country is reconvened. They are reconvened to consider a man whom the delegates do not love; they are reconvened to consider a man who in national politics is opposed to them; they are reconvened to consider the name of a man who has perhaps said many bitter things against

"They are reconvened because your voice, the voice of the plain people of America, is heard, and a convention of one great political party has taken heed. [Cheers and applause. I It only happens that I stand for this principle, as I said to you before, it matters not who carries the colors in the battle so long as they be pushed forward. [Cheers.] Push them forward on the seventh of November, so that this liberty loving people shall be free. [Cheers.] Say to the boss-say in the name of a pleading people-that between your public servant and yourselves the hand of no one

shall be interposed."

At Beethoven Hall, where two thousand people were jammed together in a room meant to hold less than half as many, Mr.

At Beethoven Hall. "I find that all down through this vast part of the city, where I myself live and where so many thousands of my fellow citizens live, by day and by night, in the shops and on the streets, in the social gatherings and hither and yon, have been circulated, by evil minded persons, foul lies and calumnies in regard to me and what I have done in these last four years.

"Now, I know this part of the city. We do not lack in intelligence here, whatever else we may lack in. We may not have as much mazuma as some [laughter], but we have got brains and we can nail a lie when we see a lie. I am going to take up first the burning of the steamer General Slocum, a year ago. The question is whether I, as District Attorney, did my duty in regard to that occurrence or not. The question is whether I did my duty as District At-

"If I have been false to my duty I have no right to appeal to any American citizen for his vote, I have no right to look a decent man in the face longer. I should be driven not only from office, but from this very city. I should not be permitted to live where a single decent man abides. [Applause and three cheers.

"These things that evil minded people have been spreading among you I have no hesitation in denouncing here to-night as lies, and wilful lies. The very moment that that disaster occurred, almost before the unfortunate ship had grounded, an assistant started from my office one of the best and most trusted of my men, to the spot, and all day and all night and all the next day through all those scenes of horror and suffer ing, he stayed right there, and he gathered every scrap and thread and scintilla of evidence that could be gathered. There wasn't a thing that was lost.

"Oh, my God, the things that were seen, there. Can anybody be so base, can anybody be so wicked, so lying as to charge me with disregard of it? The man that I trusted and took into my bosom, that viper, this fellow Osborne, charged that I would not do my duty! Why, the wickedest, vilest rascal that ever walked your streets, in the face of that horror would have risen up and done his duty to his fullest extent.

DID HIS BEST ON SLOCUM CASE. When that evidence was brought together what became my duty? Was I to make a star case of it? Was I to go forth with brass band and trumpet and try to advertise myself with it? Or was it my duty to sit down calmly and say, How best can the man guilty of this thing be brought to judgment? And so I sat down and studied the statutes of this State; and remember I was familiar with the statutes of this State when Jim Osorne was eating hog and hominy down in Georgia, | Great applause.

"I eat down and studied the statutes of this State, and I studied the statutes of the United States, and after consultation with Mr. John B. Lindsay and Gen. Bur-nett we decided that the United States could

best bring these people to justice. "Now, Mr. Osborne, in one of thos flippant, wild vagaries of his, in one of those delusions that come over him when he has an attack of tonsilitis [applause and laughter! says: 'Jerome says this is a Federal question. Jerome is ignorant. All you could get out of the Federal court was to indict the steamboat inspectors.

Was it? See and nail the falsehood. "The Federal Grand Jury indicted the steamboat inspectors, whom we could not have indicted, as I believe, in the State courts. They indicted the captain of the steamer; they indicted the commodore of the fleet; they indicted the president of the corporation and its two most important officers, and they not only indicted them once, but they found several indictments

"After three trials a jury would not convict them. But had I been negligent? [Cheers and cries of "No! No!"]

CHOATE TO SPEAK FOR JEROME. Lawyers to Hold a Mass Meeting-Can didate's Two Sunday Talks.

Mr. Jerome's headquarters at the Gilsey House were crowded all day yesterday by contributors to the Jerome campaign fund, volunteer workers and simple well

Joseph H. Choate and the other leading members of the bar who issued a call last week for lawyers to rally around the Jerome standard have arranged for a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on the night of Wednesday, November 1. Thomas Thacher will preside and Mr. Jerome, Mr. Choate and others will speak. The following lawyers have added their names to the Choate committee's indorsement: Beverley R. Robinson, Winfred T. Dennison, Julien T. Davies, Jr., James M. Gifford, John S. Melcher, Frederic H. Allen, Franklin A. Wilcox, Chandler C. Anderson, Augustus Wilcox, Chandler C. Anderson, Augustus N. Hand, H. G. Ware, R. G. Monroe, Frederick T. Case, Sanford Robinson, Lucius H. Beers, Franklin B. Lord, Herbert C. Lakin, Francis T. Price, S. B. Brownell, Henry W. Haidon, George V. N. Baldwin, William H. D. Lee, George Zabriskie, Courtland V. Anable, George B. Bonney, Robert Thorne, R. G. Meade, Jr., Guy Fairfax Cary, John French, Howard Mansfield, H. De Fores Baldwin and Clarence Casey.

Baldwin and Clarence Casey.

The Jerome campaign committee at the Union Square Hotel appeals for men to help in instructing voters in ticket splitting.
Those who volunteer will be asked to work
in the evening.
Mr. Jerome will speak in Dr. R. S. Mac-

Arthur's church Sunday afternoon at 3. The Rev. Dr. Lynch of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at Madison avenue and 121st street, has asked Mr. Jerome to speak in his pulpit Sunday evening, November 5 Mr. Jerome will probably accept.

The three chaplains of the Tombe-the Rev. John A. Wade, Episcopal; the Rev. L. J. Evers, Catholic, and the Rev. Adolph Raden, Hebrew—united yesterday in drawing up a letter which they sent to William M. Ivins defending Warden Flynn of the Tombs against the accusation which had been made by the Republican candidate for Mayor that Flynn was one of those public officials who practised petty graft.

Tombs Chaplains Reply to Ivins.

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HEARST STIRS UP BROOKLYN.

SAYS POLITICS STOPPED THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

To Save Murphy and McCarren From Explaining Where They Got It While the Campaign Is On-Nearly Makes a Break by Reading an "Eagle" Clipping William R. Hearst went to Brooklyn

again last night and spoke at three meetings which were crowded to the doors. Mrs. Hearst did not accompany her husband last night to hear him speak, but

band last night to hear him speak, but some of his personal friends did. Mr. Hearst intended to go to his meetings in trolley cars, but his friends prevailed upon him to take an automobile.

The first meeting was in the old Montauk Theatre. The building was packed long before Mr. Hearst arrived. Bird S. Coler was the principal speaker prior to Mr. Hearst's advent. He got the crowd started by asserting that he had fought McCarren ever since he started in politics

"I fought his black flag whenever I saw it in the Board of Estimate," said Mr. Coler, "and when I ran for Governor it was McCarren who beat me by his work in Albany and Rennselaer counties. When the Mayor asked me to lead the fight against McCarren in Brooklyn I thought e was n the level. But the Mayor backed down for obvious reasons afterward, and then I decided that a man like that ought not to be Mayor."

Mayor."
The crowd greeted this with "You're a bird."
Mr. Hearst and his friends came in

through the main entrance, and he was cheered for several minutes. He had more to say about the political trust and declared that Messrs. Ryan, Belmont and Brady had contributed thousands to Murphy's campaign fund to best him

contributed thousands to Murphy's campaign fund to beat him.

"The money they have taken from you, my friends," he asserted, "they now propose to use against you."

Mr. Hearst then made campaign use of the adjournment of the insurance investiga-

"The other day," he said, "they announced that they were going to call Murphy and McCarren to ask them where Murphy and McCarren to ask them where they got it, how they got it and how much of it was used to elect McClellan. The newspapers now state, my friends, that they had adjourned until after election day. I have no reflection to make on Mr. Hughes. The committee could and probably did adjourn without consulting him. There will be no further investigation until after election, and then it will be too late for you to express your resentment in the only form that rascals fear—a vote against them at the polls."

form that rascals fear—a vote against them at the polls."

Mr. Hearst said that the political trust, as he calls it, and their puppets had announced that they cared little for clamor.

"What is clamor," he said, "but the people's voices raised in protest? Rise in your wrath, my friends, and repeat the rebuke of the Tilden campaign."

Mr. Hearst was cheered enthusiastically, and was then taken to a big meeting at Prospect Hall. The place was jammed, as usual. The Municipal Leaguers led in the applause and there was the inevitable cowbell to help things along. It took five minutes for the crowd to wear itself out.

Mr. Hearst started to read a batch of newspaper clippings regarding the insurance investigation and got a surprise. He announced that one of them which he was about to read was from the Eagle. Instantly the place was in an uproar.

"Scale Scale! Scale!" velled the crowd. Instantly the place was in an uproar.

"Scab! Scab! Scab!" yelled the crowd.

"Don't read it."

Mr. Hearst seemed to see that he was on the verge of a "break" and crumpled the clipping unread in his hands. This caused

the verge of a "break" and crumpled the clipping unread in his hands. This caused great applause.

"I am proud of the cause we battle for," he said. "I am proud of the friends who have rallied around us, and I am proud of the enemies who oppose us. I have confidence in the conscience of the people. I am proud because ours is the people's cause. We will fight our enemies together, no matter how unscrupulous they may be, and triumph at the polls."

At a meeting at Myrtle and Waverly avenues Mr. Hearst again attacked the insurance committee for adjourning.

"Whatever they do know about Murphy and McCarren," he said to the crowd, "you won't know until after election. They are to reconvene the day after."

This was greeted with howls and jeers. At one meeting Mr. Hearst was greeted with three cheers for "Raffles." Hundreds crowded around his automobile at each stopping place, and he had to stand up and bow to satisfy the crowds. He didn't make any open air speeches, although repeatedly asked to do so.

John Ford in his speeches at the same meetings replied to Mayor McClellan's assertion that the city did not have money

meetings replied to Mayor McClellan's assertion that the city did not have money to build municipal subways by saying that the constitutional amendments to be on this fall exempting water bonds from the city's debt capacity would give the city a freer hand and that common honesty would add \$25,000,000 more to the city's

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MARRIED. BOND-MINFORD,—On Monday afternoon, Oct. 23, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, Annie Louise, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levis Waln Minford, to Frederic Drew Bond of Philadelphia.

MACLEISH-COBB .- On Thursday, October 26, Rev. Dr. Henry Nitchie and Matilda Van Zandt Cobb. to Dr. Archibald Lyle Macielsh of Los

DIED. ALVAREZ .- On October 25, 1905, Julia M., beloved

wife of Miguel Alvarez, at her residence, 286 Gates av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Requiem mass at Church of the Nativity, Madisonst., corner of Classon av., Brooklyn, on Saturday. October 28. at 10 A. M. ATTERBURY .- At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday,

28th inst., William Atterbury of Brooklyn, late Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., in the 85th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Robert B. Atterbury, 100 Eim st., Mont-clair, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train leaving Barclay st. at 10:30 A. M. AUCHINCLOSS-At 3 East 9th st., Oct. 27, 1906,

Anne Staveley Agnew, wife of Samuel Sloan Auchineless and youngest daughter of Mary Nash and the late Cornelius Res Agnew, M. D. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, 8 East 9th st., Monday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent. BARER.-On Oct. 26, 1905, Louis Baker, age 40

neral services at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th av. and 19th st., on Sun-day, at 8:30 A. M. Interment Mount Vernon etery, Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. papers please copy. CARDELL-Frank Hale of Hotel Stanley, 124 West

47th st., city, on Oct. 27, 1905, in the 53d year of her age, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. T. Frost, 21 Wellesley Park, Dorchester, Mass., from which place the funeral services will be held on Sunday, at 2 P. M. UER.—On Friday, October 27, 1905, at Roslyn, L. L. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited

to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private. INGRAM.—At Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Oot 27, 1906, A. Augusta Pilgrim, beloved wife of

Henry Ingram.
Funeral services at the residence of her cousin,
Mrs. Mary F. Ball. Woodridge, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock. Interment Monday at Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

McLOUGHLIN.-Mary F., widow of John Mc-Loughlin, mother of the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, at her residence, 103 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, on October 26, requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Francis Xavier Church, Sixth ave. and Carroll st., Brooklyn, on Monday morning, October 80,

at 9:30 o'clock. Burial private. Please do nos SIBELL.—On October 27, 1905, Sarah E. Sibeli in the 84th year of her age, at her residence, 429 3d st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter. SIEGBERT-On Friday, Oct. 27, 1905, Bella, beloved wife of Louis Siegbert.
Funeral from her late residence, Euclid Hall,
80th st. and Broadway, Sunday, Oct. 29, 10 A. M.

VAN INGEN.—At Roosevelt Hospital, Friday morning, October 27, Edward Van Ingen, in the 37th year of his age. Funeral services at the home of his father. P East 71st st., Monday, October 30, at 4 o'clock.

Interment private. The news of the death of Mr. Edward Van Ingen, president and one of the directors of the Allied Real Estate interests of the State of New York, was received with profound sorrow by his associates. He was indefatigable and unselfish in his efforts

on behalf of the objects of this organization We recognized in him a faithful and able leader, and feel that by his death the real estate interests of the State have sustained an rreparable loss s associates on this board desire in this minute

to express their recognition of his great ser-vice to the organization, their high appreciation of his character and ability, and their keen personal sorrow at his death ALLIED REAL ESTATE INTERESTS. ALLAN ROBINSON, Secretary.

WEST-On Oct. 26, 1905, Donald Archibald, Infant

son of Josephine Thorne and William A. West.

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